

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the National Corrugated Steel Pipe Association [NCSA], on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the patent for corrugated steel pipe.

Under a submission prepared by James H. Watson, corrugated steel pipe was granted patent No. 559,642 on May 5, 1896. Today, corrugated steel pipe is extensively used in private and public drainage structures throughout the country and the world. Though its effectiveness was widely doubted in 1896, corrugated steel pipe has proven itself able to withstand the stress of dead loads, heavy traffic, unstable foundations, cantilever extensions, hillside installations, and sewer freezing and thawing conditions. This sturdy, durable product has earned its place as a mainstay within the construction industry, properly gained by its effectiveness, durability, and cost efficiency.

I congratulate NCSA and the corrugated steel pipe industry on this milestone and I thank my colleagues for joining me in recognizing this important occasion.

EAST TIMOR ABUSES CANNOT BE IGNORED

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, over a decade ago, Indonesia invaded and annexed East Timor. While this issue is usually only discussed in this body during the anniversary of the annexation or invasion, I would like to take this opportunity to point out recent reports which uncover the nature of Indonesian rule over East Timor in recent years.

Since the invasion, it is estimated that over 200,000 people have died out of a population of 700,000. To maintain order in the territory, Indonesia stations 5,000 troops in East Timor. These troops have been used to intimidate the local population into an illegal occupation, one which the United Nations has refused to recognize.

The Indonesian Government has consistently been cited by human rights groups such as Asia Watch and Amnesty International for their abuses in East Timor. In their annual report last year, Amnesty International pointed to the fact that at least 350 political prisoners, many of them prisoners of conscience, were held, including some 40 sentenced during the year. Hundreds of people were arrested and held without charge or trial. Torture of political detainees and criminal suspects was common,

in some cases resulting in death. Several people were extrajudicially executed, and scores of criminal suspects were shot and killed by police in suspicious circumstances. The fate of possible hundreds of Achehese and East Timorese who "disappeared" in previous years remained unknown.

The political dynamics in East Timor seem to be shifting with a younger generation emerging, many of whom were born after the invasion and annexation, and social and economic strains taking their toll. Media reports indicate that the nature of their dispute with Indonesia has become more emotional and protests have become more spontaneous. In a recent news report from the Sydney Morning Herald, rioting last fall has taken East Timor into a new phase. Local people and diplomats said previous unrest in East Timor had been largely politically organized, but recent disorder has been more widespread and spontaneous, reflecting the anger of Timorese buckling under economic and social strains.

Mr. Speaker, while this issue has faded from the headlines and is not a hot topic in Congress, I believe we should be mindful of the abuses in East Timor and the changing political environment.

TRIBUTE TO DEWITT BUSSEY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday I had the privilege of participating in the memorial services for Mr. DeWitt Bussey II at Solomon Temple Baptist Church in Pittsburg, CA.

DeWitt Bussey was a remarkable man. He gave his entire life to his country and to his community, first in the Armed Forces of this Nation and then later as a community activist and volunteer. Mr. Bussey gave his time to his family and to the children of our community where he counseled and inspired them to achieve high levels of performance as individuals in their daily lives.

Mr. Speaker, DeWitt Bussey was a warrior against the evils of racism and bigotry. He fought them wherever these evils raised their ugly heads in our community or in our State. DeWitt Bussey was there to fight back as a founder of the NAACP Racial Intolerance Task Force.

DeWitt Bussey II was born on January 22, 1934, in Columbus, GA, the youngest of three children born to DeWitt T. Bussey, Sr., and Narcissus Burke Threatt. In 1948, at the age of 15, he enlisted in the U.S. Army shortly before the military became integrated. For the next 22 years, Mr. Bussey served in the Army with distinction, graduating from the military intelligence branch of Officer's Candidate School and attending the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA, where he became fluent in Russian. He also fought in the Ko-

rean war and the Vietnam conflict. In 1970, Mr. Bussey retired from the military at the rank of captain. Shortly thereafter, he moved to Pittsburg, CA, with his wife and children in 1971.

Mr. Bussey graduated from Laney College in Oakland, CA, and earned a bachelor's degree in public administration from Golden Gate University in San Francisco, CA. He also completed several courses at Los Medanos College in Pittsburg. Mr. Bussey worked in a number of occupations following his military retirement, including salesman, circulation manager at the Pittsburg Post Dispatch, director of the First Baptist Church Head Start Program and part-time instructor at Los Medanos College. In addition, he worked for the Federal Government in the General Services Administration and the Youth Authority Conservation Corps. For the past 10 years, Mr. Bussey was self-employed as a consultant.

Active in State and local politics, Mr. Bussey was a member of the Rainbow Coalition and the East County Democratic Club and twice ran for a seat on the Pittsburg City Council. A passionate advocate for civil rights and a unwavering voice against injustice and racial intolerance, Mr. Bussey was a life member of the NAACP, a member of the Racial Intolerance Task Force, the African-American Resource Center, the Los Medanos Community Hospital Affirmative Action Committee and the Pittsburg Unified School District Affirmative Action Committee. From his arrival in Pittsburg until recently, Mr. Bussey actively participated in a number of community and educational organizations, including the Pittsburg Unified School District Student Attendance Review Board, the Pittsburg Model City Program, the Economic Opportunity Council, the First Neighborhood Council, the Pittsburg Area Council, and the Youth Connection. He also helped to establish the El Pueblo Track Club. At the time of his death, Mr. Bussey was serving as the district advisory chairperson for the Pittsburg Unified School District.

In 1990, Mr. Bussey joined Stewart Memorial C.M.E. Church in Pittsburg under the leadership of the late Reverend Willie Mays. He served on the board of trustees, taught Sunday School and served as an instructor for Project Spirit, an after-school program established by the church.

Mr. Bussey is survived by his beloved wife of 40 years, Edna, of Pittsburg; sons, DeWitt III and Jaimie of Pittsburg; daughters Carol and Deja of Pittsburg and Donna of Atlanta, GA; granddaughter Danielle; sisters, Lenora Bussey Tubbs and Verna Kay Bussey Miles of Pittsburg; brother, Robert Threatt of Pittsburg and numerous relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, our community lost a champion with the passing of DeWitt Bussey, but we are fortunate that he left us such a wonderful family with his values to carry on his work with our children to teach them excellence.

My family and our entire community extend our prayers to the Bussey family.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE NICHOLAS
SALERNO, BERWYN, IL POLICE
DEPARTMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a law enforcement officer who had been recognized for his community involvement—Detective Nicholas Salerno of the Berwyn, Illinois Police Department.

Detective Salerno, an 18-year veteran of the force, was honored with the Cook County Sheriff's Award for Merit in recognition of his involvement with his community. A member of the Department's Juvenile Unit, Detective Salerno has been active with the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] program in the city.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Detective Salerno and all the other law enforcement officers who go above and beyond the call of duty to help the young people of their communities.

HONORING DR. LINDA MILLER

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Fairfax County's finest teachers. Dr. Linda Miller is being honored by the Organization of American Historians as cowinner of the 1996 Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Pre-Collegiate Teaching Award. This award recognizes the contributions made by pre-collegiate teachers to improve history education and is given for activities which enhance the intellectual development of other history teachers and/or students. The award named for the late Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau of the University of Louisville, memorializes her career, especially her pathbreaking efforts to build bridges between university and pre-collegiate history teachers.

Dr. Miller has been teaching in the Fairfax County Public School System since 1972. She started as a substitute teacher at various schools throughout the County. In 1973 she was a reading aide at Lake Braddock Secondary School. From 1974 to 1978 she taught social studies—civics—at Mark Twain Intermediate and Herndon Intermediate School served on summer curriculum committees developing map skills.

From 1978 to the present Dr. Miller has been teaching at Fairfax High School where her classes include American Government, Political Science, gifted and talented world cultures, gifted and talented American Government, Advanced Placement European history, and world cultures.

Dr. Miller's love of teaching is reflected not only by her receiving this award, but by instilling in her students an enthusiasm for government. At a time when public opinion of government and politics is low, Dr. Miller's dedication and success in educating her students and making American Government come alive, is a welcome addition.

Dr. Miller's education is extensive she holds a Bachelor of Science in Education and Social

Studies from the University of Kansas. She received a Master of Arts in Education in 1978. She received a Doctorate in Education from the University of Virginia in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Dr. Miller for her honor and thanking her for her many years of dedicated service teaching in Fairfax County. We wish her much success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOSE DA SILVA
FERREIRA

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Rev. Jose da Silva Ferreira on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Father Ferreira was ordained on February 25, 1956, in the Vila Real Cathedral and began his religious life as an assistant pastor. His leadership qualities became apparent when he was appointed pastor Vilela do Tamega, Chaves 1 year later. After 16 years as pastor, he emigrated to the United States. During his tenure as administrator of St. Anthony's Church in Cambridge, MA, Father Ferreira played a critical role in the planning and construction of a new rectory and parish center. After serving as pastor in both Lawrence and Lowell, MA, he was appointed pastor of St. Anthony's Church on August 10, 1995.

Throughout his lifetime of service to his church and community, Father Ferreira has displayed outstanding compassion and dedication to others. As pastor, Father Ferreira has gained the admiration of his parishioners by providing spiritual leadership for his neighbors and community. He is a man of humility, dedication, and hard work. I am pleased to have this opportunity to honor the outstanding life and career of such an inspirational individual.

PRESERVE ONE NATION,
INDIVISIBLE

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, on occasions too numerous to count during my first year in Congress I have heard Members of Congress suggest that many of the activities of the Federal Government should be eliminated or pushed back to the States. As a Californian, I have listened with some incredulity to the opinion that our 50 Governors now seem to be viewed by some as the repository of governmental wisdom. This astonishing view seems to be that State bureaucracies are somehow preferable to Federal ones.

Aside from this viewpoint, however, there are fundamental questions posed by the helter-skelter rush to defederalize. I would like to share the view of Dr. John Collins, as printed in the Bakersfield Californian. Dr. Collins, a combat veteran of World War II and the retired chancellor of the Kern County Community Col-

lege points out that while it is popular to bash government, we are the premier country in the world and that is not an accident, but the product of doing something right.

Dr. Collins is not only a respected member of his community, he is my father-in-law. I know him as someone not only who is a loved family member, but the kind of American who those of us in Congress should listen to. Like the rest of his generation, he suffered the poverty of America in the Depression; he helped save our country and the world from totalitarianism during World War II; he achieved professional success through education and then dedicated his life not only to raising a good family, but to helping his community have educational opportunities. His wisdom is gained through experience and we should list- ed carefully to his admonition that we are the United States, not these United States.

The remarks of Dr. John Collins follow, as they appeared in the Community Voices section of the January 22, 1996 edition of the Bakersfield Californian:

PRESERVE "ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE"

The history of the United States has its roots in the British colonies, which though of themselves as semi-autonomous little nations. When these colonies became states with the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, they continued to view themselves as part of a loose union of separate entities. This view was held in spite of the disastrous experience with the Articles of Confederation, which provided for no strong central government.

For 200 years we have been torn between those who want the states to be ascendant and those who see the need for a dominant central government. Before the Civil War, the term "these United States" was in common usage. When in 1861 Robert E. Lee, a colonel in the United States Army, was offered the position of general-in-chief of the Union armies, he said he could not turn his back on his country. By that he meant Virginia, not the United States.

Prior to the Civil War, there had been a serious governmental crisis over nullification wherein one state, South Carolina, took the position that a state could nullify a federal law (tariff in this instance). Andrew Jackson stood firm and the central government prevailed.

Also, in the early days of our history as a nation there were a number of Supreme Court rulings which gave precedence to the central government. However, the issue of "states' rights" seemed never to get settled.

When Lincoln was elected as the first Republican president, his election precipitated the secession of 11 Southern states from the Union. This formation of the Confederate States of America was the extreme position with regard to "state rights."

The South argued that states had the right to authority of what they viewed as a hostile central government.

A great civil war ensued that lasted four years, with more than 1 million casualties. Lincoln steadfastly and successfully conducted the Civil War to save the Union—to preserve the country as one nation, indivisible. His enormous and enduring contribution was and is that we have one country, not two, or four, or even 50.

However, in time the old dispute over "state rights" surfaced again, and again, and again, right up to 1996. We see now the spectacle of people who represent their states or districts serving in the United States Congress preaching "states' rights."

They want to turn over to the states responsibilities that have resided with the central government for many years. This